Sharp Upward Turn in Gold---Advance of the Premium to 114 1-8.

THE SITUATION AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Treaty Negotiations and Their Influence Upon the Market.

PACIFIC MAIL SELLING AT 87 1-8.

The General Stock List Dull and Weak During the Day and Lower at the Close.

PANAMA 123 1-2.

Governments Firm, Southern Securities Steady and Railway Mortgages Quiet.

Foreign Exchange Dull and Unchanged.

OUR EXPORTS.

TUESDAY, May 14-6 P. M. On 'Change to-day wheat was less active and towards the close declined 3c, to 4c. for spring and common winter. Dealers continue to hold off and rices are nominal. Flour was less firmly held and low grades upon a weaker disposition were in moderate demand. Cotton ruled dull and steady. GOLD 114%.

The expectation expressed in this column last evening, that the effect of the new treaty negotiations had been over-discounted yesterday and that a reaction in the movement of the gold premium might be looked for, found an early realization this norning in the first sales in the room at 11334 as against 11834, the latest figure of last night's sales. his upward turn, which had its inception in the less favorable character of the morning newspaper re-ports concerning the new negotiations said to be rogress to settle the vexed question of consequential damages, was steadily continued through-out the day under accumulative influences operatto advance the premium. Among these was sinpment, as per engagements reported yesterday, of \$700,000 in specie, of which \$620,000 was gold coin, and the reported engagements for shipent to-morrow of various amounts, increasing sum of \$850,000, of which \$600,000 is gold coin and the balance silver, was reached at the close of business, Again, the loan market, which worked easily in the orning hour at 2 to 4 per cent for carrying, bene active later, until 1-64 was paid for borrowing, with an exception at 1-16, growing out of the failure of a small operator on the short side. The afternoon advices from Washington concerning the action of the Senate being further unfavorable, and the hitch which occurred there yesterday having been telegraphed abroad with the effect of producing a sharp decline in American securities in Londen, the market closing there heavy, contributed to stimulate the bull movement until gold reached 114% shortly after three o'clock. With this figure as the highest point of the day's sales, the market became steady, with offerings at 1-16, but closed

THE PEELING IN THE MARKET dedly bullish, with but little outlook either at home or abroad, unless through the direct inter-ference of Secretary Boutwell in selling more gold, to sustain any other anticipation. The Treaty of Washington, from which so much was expected, is regarded as a hopeless muddle, the best escape from which would be its complete abrogation, there being many, indeed, who think that such a conclusion would be far more conductve to agreeable relations between the two countries than a continuance of the present irritating discussion; and while none see in such a termination the remotest danger conflict, the opinion is almost universal that for all purposes of restoring the financial entente cordiale which existed some months since and providing for the present exigency in our commercial relations it is already a dead letter. We were too hasty in entering upon engagements which we thought could be easily met through the flow of capital hither that this treaty would secure, and the difficulty has just arisen in time to check that very movement. Being thus so checked, with new avenues of employment opening, it is easy to esee how it will be diverted in such direction and how difficult it will be to again turn the current in our favor. Thus, with the Russian government seeking a loan in London of fifteen millions sterling, and France appealing to the financial world for three hundred illions of francs to enable her to pay off her German indemnity and rid herself of the German army of occupation, despatches like the following, re ceived from London to-day, have a significant value:-"A report that the United States Senate has rejected the proposed additional article to the Treaty of Washington, in relation to the indirect claims, is current in this city, and has a depressing sect upon the market for American securities. In the meantime we have our bills to pay in England and elsewhere for unusually heavy purchases of foreign goods, which, in lieu of other resources, must be paid in hard cash. Hence the heavy ship ments of specie by each outward bound steamer, and the prospect of their continuance. Grain doe not appear to go forward very rapidly notwith-standing, or because of its high figures, while the mistaken policy of contracting the area of the cotton-planted district, pointed out in this column at the time as an egregious blunder, gives us a short series of blunders, political, commercial and eco-momical, hopelessly, it would seem, without remedy, each leading up to the grave question now agitating Well street, "What are we going to do about it?" Coming from the lips of the late Tammany leader, this flippant inquiry was but lightly considered; but pressing itself upon the attention of business men, it commends itself to their thoughtful examination, and suggests extreme caution in all departments of trade until such time as a more encouraging prospect opens

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. sing its advance in this connection at this time is also not very clear.

THE REST OF THE LIST WAS HEAVY.

including Eric, which declined in London to 54½ a 54½ for American shares and to 55½ for protected; Northwest common, Union Pacific, Ohios, St. Paul, Rock Island and Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central. The market for these shares was extremely heavy at the close, showing a decline of 1to 2 per cent, being the lowest point of the day.

The following were the highest and lowest prices

of stocks during the day :-

with moderate dealings, the advance in gold here counteracting the heavier feeling abroad. The action of the Secretary to-morrow, and the offerings likely to be made him, involve a fresh problem in this market. Prices closed strong, as follows:-United States currency sixes, 11634 a 11634; do. do., 1881, registered, 116% a 116%; do. do., coupon, 118% a 118%; do. five-twenties, registered, May and Novem-118½; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 113½ a 113½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 113½ a 113½; do. do., 1864, do. do., 113½ a 113½; do. do., 1885, do. do., 1884 a 114½; do., 1867, registered, January and July, 115½ a 115½; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 116½ a 116½; do. do., 1868, do. do., 116½ a 116½; do. do., fives of 1881, funded, registered, 111½ a 112; do. do. coupon, 111½ a 112; do., ten-forties, registered, 110½ a 111% a 112; do., ten-forties, registered, 110% a 110%; do do., coupon, 111% a 111%.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES
were dull, the only feature being the sale of new
Tennessees at 71, from which the market again receded, and a decline in South Carolina January and July bonds. Prices closed as follows:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 70% a 71; do., new, 71 a 71%; Virginia, ex coupon, 50 a 54; do. registered stock, old, 42 a 50; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 54% a 55; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 17 a 17%; Georgia sixes, 85 a 90; do. sevens, 85 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 86 a 37; do. funding, 1868, 24 a 25; do. do., 1868, 20 a 23; do., new, 20% a 22; do., special tax, 15 a 16%; Missouri sixes, 96% a 96%; do. Hannibal and St. Jo-seph, 93 a 94; Louisiana sixes, 59 a 65; do. new, 55 a 00; do. levec sixes, 67 a 70; do. do. eights, 78 a 82; do. do. eights, 1875, 83 a 87; do. Penitentiary sevens, 60 a 70; do. railroad eights, 70 a 80; Ale fives, 60 a 65; do. eights, 85 a 90; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufauia Railroad, 85 a 90; South Carolina sixes, 50 a 53; do. new, January and July, 8534 a 85%; do. do., April and October, 88 a 34; Arkansas sixes, funded, 55 a 60.

were quiet and steady. The following were the | Section | Sect bids on the regular call:-

THE MONEY MARKET worked freely at 5 and 6 per cent on governments. but fully up to 7 per cent on stocks until the close of banking hours, when it eased off to 5 per cent. Commercial paper was in fair demand at 7% to 9% per cent for prime names.

PORRIGN EXCHANGG
was quiet at 100% for bankers sixty-day sterling and 110% for short sight; Paris, 5.17% for sixty days

and 5.12% for short sight. OUR EXPORTS. The aggregate amount of exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York for the week end-

ing May 14, 1872, was \$3,741,808. THE SUB-TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following was the business at the Sub-Treasury:—Gold receipts, \$700,850; gold payments, \$490,008; gold balance, \$82,830,225; currency re-ceipts, \$284,805; currency payments, \$273,265; cur-

STOCK EXCHANGE ELECTION. The following ticket is declared elected by the

vote yesterday:—

President—Edward King.
Chairman—M. A. Wheelock.
Vice Chairman—James Mitchell.
Scoretary—B. O. White.
Treasurer—D. C. Hays.
Governing Committee—To serve one year: George
W. McLean, M. L. B. Martin and D. B. Hatch. To
serve two years: John Benjamin. To serve four
years: W. Seymour, Jr., W. B. Clerke, Frederick
White, John B. Norris, H. H. Hollister, E. S. Munroe,
William S. Nichols, George W. Fuller, Reuben Manley and W. E. Strong.

The announcement of the election in the Stock
Exchange to-day was followed by the usual compli-

Exchange to-day was followed by the usual compil-

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. Tuesday, May 14-10:15 A. M. \$1000 U3 6's, '81, c..... 1184 \$20000 U8 8-20, r, '67. b3 11634 100000 U8 6-20, c, '67.... 1185 20000 U8 8's, 10-40, c.... 111) 10 A. M.-Before Call.

might excite undue alarm, and it need only be added that the strictest conservatism should be the governing impulse in all commercial dealings. The customs receipts to-day were \$638,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out \$265,000 on account of \$4000 Tenn 6's, old. 69' 200 sh n Y C & HB. c. 98' 17000 do. 70' 2000 N Y C & HB. c. 98' 17000 do. 70' 2000 N Y C & HB. c. 98' 17000 do. 70' 2000 N Y C & HB. c. 98' 17000 do. 70' 2000 N Y C & HB. c. 98' 17000 do. 70' 2000 N Y C & HB. c. 98' 17000 do. 70' 2000 N Y C & HB. c. 98' 17000 do. 70' 2000 LS & MS SR. h. b. 95' 17000 do. 170' 2000 LS & MS SR. h. b. 95' 17000 do. 170' 2000 LS & MS SR. h. b. 95' 17000 do. 170' 2000 LS & MS SR. h. b. 95' 17000 do. 170' 2000 N Y C & HB. c. 98' 17000 do. 170' 2000 LS & MS SR. h. b. 95' 17000 do. 170' 2000 LS & MS SR. h. b. 95' 17000 do. 170' 2000 N Y C & HB. c. 98' 17000 do. 170' 2000 LS & MS SR. h. b. 95' 17000 do. 170' 2000 N Y C & HB. c. 98' 17000 do. 170' 2000 LS & MS SR. h. b. 95' 17000 do. 170' 2000 LS & MS SR. h. b. 95' 17000 do. 170' 2000 N Y C & HB. c. 98' 17000 do. 170' 2000 LS & MS SR. h. b. 95' 17000 do. 170' 2000 LS & MS SR. h. b. 95' 17000 do. 170' 2000 Un Fac RB. h. c. 98' 17000 do. 170' 2000 Un Fac RB. h. c. 98' 17000 do. 170' 2000 Un Fac RB. h. c. 98' 17000 N Y C & HB. h. c. 98' 17000 do. 180' 2000 Un Fac RB. h. c. 98' 17000 do. 180' 2000 Un Fac RB. h. c. 98' 17000 do. 180' 2000 Un Fac RB. h. c. 98' 17000 do. 180' 2000 Un Fac RB. h. c. 98' 17000 do. 180' 2000 Un Fac RB. h. c. 98' 17000 do. 180' 2000 aight excite undue alarm, and it need only be added that the strictest conservatism should be the

13:15 and 3:15 P. M. \$116000 US 6's, '81, r. 1164; \$6000 US 5'20, r, '67. 1154; 14000 US 6's, '81, c. 1184; 3000 do. 1153; 57000 US 5'20, r, '62. 1183; 30000 US 5's, '81, c. 112; 20000 US 5'20, '64. 1183; 20000 do. 1184; 10000 US 5's, 10-40, c. 111; 59000 US 5'20, (*46, n. 1154; 10000 US 5's, 10-40, r. 1113; 10000 US 5's, 10-40, r. 110); 12:30 P. M .- Before Call. b16 \$25000 Tenn 6's, new... 18000 Tenn 6's, old.... 18000 SC 6's, n.Ja & Jy...

Atlanta W SS Co. 55, 200 do. 60, 60 Prac M SS Co. 55, 200 do. 52, 200 do. 5

CLOSING PRICES-5:30 O'CLOCK P. M.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Quiet and Unchanged-Receipts at the Ports 3,168 Bales-Breadstuffs Quiet and Unchanged-Corn Easter-Pork Nominally Lower-Tallow High-er-Petroleum Quiet and Unchanged-Copper in Fair Demand, but Easier-Whiskey Firmer. Tozspav, May 16-6 P. M.

ket has shown no essential change, but continued quiet.
The receipts have been very light, and prices consequently firm. Pots sold at \$7.75 a \$6.25, and pearls were

and stock in consequence much reduced. We quote:-New Jersey, \$7 50 a \$8; North River, \$9 a \$11 50; Croton.

Consumption 601 15 516
Speculation 10 15 516
Speculation 10 15 516
Total 15 511 15 226

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Sales last evening after 3 F. M.—May, 250 at 2526c.; June, 1,000 at 231-16c. (otologe, 100 at 20 3-16, 100 at 20 5-16c.) 100 at 20 5-16c. 300 at 195-16c. Total, 1,500 bales. Sales today up to 3 F. M.—May, 100 at 23 7-16c. 100 at 23 1-16c. 100 at 29 1-16c. Otology, 100 at 20 3-16. 100 at 22 5-16c. June, 500 at 23 1-16c. Otology, 100 bees, 500 at 23 1-16c. Total, 500 bees, 500 at 23 1-16c. Total, 500 bees, 500 at 23 1-16c. Total, 500 bees, 500 at 20 1-20 total, 500 bees, 50

chartering business was rather better, and vessels, for most all purposes, attracted considerable attention. We learn of no essential change in rates. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 30,000 bushels grain, at 45d. a 43d. and by sail, 7,000 bushels grain, 41d. To Rotterdam, 800 tierces lard on private terms. To Gibraliar, 100 cases and 50 hhds. tobacco on private terms. The charter's comprise.—A Norwagian brig, hence to the Baltic, 2,000 bbls. refined petroleum, 42 df. a.5a., according to lay days: a British ship, hence to a direct Continental port, 10,000 bbls. refined petroleum, on private terms; a German bark (now at Boston), from Philadelphia to the Baltic, 3,000 bbls. refined petroleum, at 5a. or 5a. 43d., according to port; a Norwagian bark, from Philadelphia to Trieste, 2,900 bbls. refined petroleum, 5a. 6d.; a Dutch bark, from Philadelphia to Botterdam, 4500 bbls. refined petroleum, peported at 3s. 9d.; a German brig, from Philadelphia to Botterdam, 4500 bbls. refined petroleum, reported at 3s. 9d.; a German brig, from Philadelphia to Botterdam, 4500 bbls. refined petroleum, reported at 3s. 9d.; a German brig, from Philadelphia to Botterdam, 4500 bbls. refined petroleum, reported at 3s. 9d.; a German brig, from Philadelphia to Botterdam, 4500 bbls. refined petroleum, seported at 3s. 9d.; a German brig, from Wilmington to Cork for orders, to the United Kingdom, 1,2500 bbls. spirits turpentine, at 7s. 4d. to United Kingdom, 1,2500 bbls. spirits turpentine, at 7s. 4d. to United Kingdom, 1,2500 bbls. spirits turpentine, at 7s. 4d. to United Kingdom, 1,2500 bbls. spirits turpentine, at 7s. 4d. to United Kingdom, 1,2500 bbls. spirits turpentine, at 7s. 4d. to United Kingdom, 1,2500 bbls. spirits turpentine, at 7s. 4d. to United Kingdom, 1,2500 bbls. spirits turpentine, at 7s. 4d. to United Kingdom, 1,2500 bbls. spirits turpentine, at 7s. 4d. to United Kingdom, 1,2500 bbls. spirits turpentine, at 7s. 4d. to United Kingdom, 1,2500 bbls. spirits turpentine, at 7s. 4d. to United Kingdom, 1,2500 bbls.

select. 24%c. a 226. do.; Toxas, Pic. a 13%c., do., as they rem; do. Chill. 18c. at the wood of the control of

in improved demand at full prices. Saies, 40 tierces Cayolina at 8%c. a 9%c. 17 bags Patan at 7%c. a 7%c. and 500 bags Hangoon, in bond, at 3%c. market for raw was steady on the basis of \$1.00 bags Patan at 7%c. and 500 bags Hangoon, in bond, at 3%c. market for raw was steady on the basis of \$2.00 bags Hangoon, in the basis of \$2.00 bags Hangoon, in bond, at 3%c. market for raw was steady on the basis of \$2.00 bags Hangoon, in bond, at 3%c. market for raw was steady on the basis of \$2.00 bags Hangoon, at 1150 boxes, of which 41 hads. were Forte Rice of \$2.00 bags Hangoon at 1150 boxes, of which 41 hads. were forted Rice, \$7.00 bags, and \$1.10 boxes molasses sugar at 80. a 8%c. a 19 kg. and 1.150 boxes molasses sugar at 80. a 8%c. for hards we quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 7%c. a 8%c.; fair to good fair refining, 8%c. a 8%c.; good to prime refining, 8%c. a 9%c. a 9%c.; a 9%c.; good to prime refining, 8%c. a 9%c. a 9%c.; a 9%c.; contritugal, hids. and boxes, 9%c. a 10%c.; nolasses, hids. and boxes, 7%c. a 8%c.; melado, 4%c. a 6%c. molasses, hids. and boxes, 7%c. a 8%c.; melado, 4%c. a 6%c. a 10%c.; 10.10 to 12, 9c. a 9%c. do. 15 to 15, 9%c. a 10%c.; do. 16 to 18, 10%c. a 11%c.; do., 19 to 20, 11%c. a 12c.; do., white, 11%c. a 12c. Porto Rico—Common to prime refining, 8c. a 9c.; fair to choice grocery, 9%c. a 10c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7%c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7%c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7%c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7%c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7%c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7%c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7%c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7%c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7%c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7%c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7%c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7%c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7%c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7%c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7%c. a 9c. Java—Dutch

A FEMALE SUWARROW.

The correspondence which we print below is as singular in its tenor as anything that has ever been printed in the columns of this journal. For two years past two women of the same ramily have managed in this city to attract-by a very gratuitous system of advertising—the attention of all persons to their every word and action. Of the two the elder was some days since nominated to the Presidency of the United States, by a convention whose proceedings cannot be treated as otherwise than a joke by any sensible person. To-day we print as below the offer of the younger sister to become a colonel of one of the best disciplined regiments of the New York State National Guard—an orgalization known for many years as the "City Guard," and formerly

for many years as the "City Guard," and formerly composed of our best citizens and old Knickerbockers;—

New Yoax, May 6, 1872.

Draw Sirs—I understand that the coloneley of the gallant Ninth restiment of the National Guard, mad a canniby the death of James Fisk, 4r. still remains unfilled; also, that there are as yet but two candidates for the position—Jerome B. Fellows and Robert G. Gregg—both of whom are men of respectability and wealth, but it is to be seriously questioned if such qualifications only can recommend them to the regiment. Fisk had wealth, youth and brains. Under his guidance the regiment rapidly took rank in the first division as one of the most efficient bodies of men in the service. His men partook of his spirit and dash, and each one felt the inspiration of his genius. I protest that it would be a wrong to the memory of the dead leader to select as his successor any one who lacks the magnetic influence he possessed over his soldiers—securing their love and admiration and communicating their enthusiasm to the general public. It would be an impediment to the further advance of the regiment to permit such a selection. In fact, it would be a blunder, and the great captain, Napoleon I., declared a blunder to be worse than a crime.

Your connection with the Grand Opera House brings you in social contact with the committee having the matter of the selection of colouel in hand. See the generating the fine of the selection of colouel in hand. See the generating the fine of the selection of colouel in hand. See the generating the fine of the selection of colouel in hand. He will be the forement in the fiste.

There can be no objection to me, save that I am a women of the selection of remind (hose who unge it that Joan de Arc was also a woman. While I do not make pretermions to the same millitary genins as possessed. I may state that it has always been my desire to become actively connected with the service, and have always gratified a passion I have for studying its rules and tactica, in which I am w

connected with the service, and have always gratified a passion I have for studying its rules and tactics, in which I am well versed.

I have no doubt that this communication will at dret sight occasion increduity as to my intentions, but permit me to assure you I am deeply and forcibly in earnest in the matter. Yours, very sincerely, TENNIE C. CLAPLIN, TO JOSEPH H. TOOKER, Manager Grand Opera House.

To Joseph H. Tooker, Nanager Grand Opera House.

Grand Opera House, May 6, 1872.

Madam—Captain Augustus Fuller, I am informed, is chairman of the committee having the recommendatory selection of a colonel for the Ninth regiment in charge. I can do no more than place your communication in his hands. I am not a member of the organization, and therefore, have some delicacy about urging any candidate upon the committee. Very respectfully.

To Miss Tarries C. Caares.

THE COURTS.

The Russian Lady's Laces The Charge of Non-Cancelling a Revenue Stamp Condemnation of Silk-A Railroad Company in Court-The Gould-Gordon Suit-Action Against a City Railroad - Decisions-Business of the General Sessions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Russian Lady's Laces-Disagreement of the Jury as to the Amount of Damages.

Refere Judge Shipman. In the case in which Olga de Maluta Fraloff, wife of Colonel Fraion, of Russia, sought to recover damages from the Hndson River and New York damages from the Hndson River and New York Central Railroad Companies for laces stolen from her baggage while she was on her way to Niagara Falls the jury found yesterday a verdict in her favor, but, as they were utterly unable to agree as to the amount of damages she should recover, they were discharged from the further consideration of the case. Six of the jurors were in favor of giving the plaintiff \$35,000, three in favor of \$25,000, and three in favor of \$1,000. The triple difficulty could not be got over, and the jury were discharged.

Condemnation of Sunwagled Silke.

Condemnation of Smuggled Silk. In the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, eleven pieces of black slik, found at 601 Greenwich street, alleged to have been smuggled by R. McCormick, were condemned by default, no claimant appearing. McCormick has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of smuggling this suit.

Charge of Neglecting to Cancel a Reve-

nuc Stamp.
In the case of Charles Traub, who was charged before Commissioner Shields with neglecting to cancel a revenue stamp on a barrel containing distilled spirits, it was stated that the defendant was held to await examination, whereas Commissioner Shields promptly discharged him, as the evidence exonerated him from any intent to evade the law.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company. Before Judge Leonard.

Charles Cave Williams et al. vs. The Cairo and Ful-Charles Cave Williams et al. vs. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company.—This is an action to restrain the defendants from the Issue of bonds. It is claimed by the plaintiffs that when the company was first organized the latter made a contract with them to build the road, the argument being substantially to give them all the stock, first mortgage bonds and land grant mortgage bonds, the last bonds being limited to \$5,000,000. It is further alleged that Potts & Co. entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs, to which the defendants were a party, by which plaintiffs were to build the road. They claim that 1,500 out of the 2,000 land grant bonds were thereupon deposited with Potts & Co. as theirs, but that in the election of the directors, there being some difficulty, a contract was made in fraud of the plaintiffs' rights with William P. Dinkler and got away their bonds. They charge that the charters were induced to do this through Dinkler promising a bonus to them of one-half the capital stock, and that in pursuance of this new agreement, after getting back the bonds as stated, they had the mortgages cancelled on the plea that no bonds were outstanding, and then issued \$0,000 new mortgage bonds. They ask all this to be reversed, and, as already stated, that the farther issue of bonds be forbidden by the Court. The case came up on a motion to examine some of the defendants for the purpose of making a motion for a temporary injunction.

Eighteen Months in Ludlow Street Jail.

In re Wm. Hofman.—Fourteen orders of arrest on Railroad Company.—This is an action to restrain

In re Wm. Hoffman.-Fourteen orders of arrest were granted against Hoffman, and for eighteen months he has been confined in Ludiow Street Jail. In the early part of last year, as alleged, he entered recklessly upon the purchase of goods, and making no provision to pay for them his creditors charged him with fraud, and upon their application the orders of arrest referred to were granted. Last June an inquisition of lunacy was ordered, and he was declared to have been a lunatic since January 1, 1871. This decision did not procure his release from Jail, and the Legislature at its present session passed a special act requiring the Sherid to release him from arrest for any cause of action since the date named. Under this act an application, through wit of habeas corpus, was made for his discharge, and the Court granted an order discharging him from the arrest in the State civil suits. This, however, does not entirely release him, as there is a warrant out, issued by Judgo Shandley, in a criminal proceeding, and a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Osborn, and one issued against him by the United States District Court in Bankruptcy, under which the United States Marshal holds him. Ex-Judge Sutherland appeared on behalf of Hofman.

The Gould-Gordon Suit. nonths he has been confined in Ludlow Street Jail.

The Gould-Gordon Suit.

When this case was called yesterday morning Mr. Strahan applied for an adjournment owing to the illness of ex-Judge Porter, one of the counsel. The arguments were accordingly set down for Friday next.

Decisions.

By Judge Ingraham. Solomon vs. Solomon.—Report confirmed and divorce granted.

In the Matter of a General Application of a Gene-

ral Guardian for Emin Neurolog.—Action of counsel.

The Mowing Axle and Machine Company vs. James McCready.—Motion denied.

B. Bilderson et al vs. Rebecca Boxias.—Motion granted on condition that the defendant pays all of this action and of this motion.

Theodore Martine vs. Anna Lowenstein et al.—Motion granted for two and a half per cent.

Thomas C. Servoss vs. Washoe Tool Company.—Motion granted.

Motion granted for two same a many per common of the people, &c, Carrigan, vs, Young Men's Father Mathew U. B. T. A. A. Society.—Motion must be granted without prejudice to a new proceeding, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge William E. Curtis.
The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania vs. John Gordon et al.—Order granted.
Hill vs. Spencer.—\$200 allowance granted.
Saunter vs. Jarotzki.—Motion granted to vacate attachment.
In the Matter of Thomas J. Barr.—Motion denied. Gray vs. Treat.—Motion granted for reference.
William P. Mead vs. Anna P. Mead.—Ten dollars per week allowed defendant for maintainence and \$150 to defend suit.
Baker vs. Thorpe.—Motion denied, without costs and without prejudice to the plaintiff, and with leave to renew.
Lewis vs. Fenner.—Order of reference granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM-PART I. Suit Against a City Railway Company.

Before Judge Logw. Lavina W. Elliott vs. The Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company.—The husband of the plaintiff, in crossing the track of the defendants' plaintiff, in crossing the track of the defendants' road, at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-sixth street, on the evening of November 8, 1870, was run against by the horses, knocked down and run over by a car, sustaining injuries from which he died. The plaintiff brought suit, claiming \$6,000 damages on account of his death. The testimony showed that the deceased was crossing the track with his head down, and, apparely, in deep study. It was also shown that the light of the approaching car could be distinctly seen. On these grounds—that is to say, that the deceased came to his death through contributive negligence—a motion was made to dismiss the complaint, which the Court granted.

COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Robinson.

Gardiner vs. Van Antwerp.—In equity. See Indings.

By Judge Loew.

Lord vs. Marshofsky.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, but the ball is reduced to \$200.

By Judge Daly.

Knight vs. Knight.—Memorandum for counsel.

MARINE COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART L Special Notice.

Owing to the funeral of the wife of Dr. Birdseye, who has for many years been the Clerk of this Court, no trial terms of that Court will be held to-day.

A Colony of Meathen Chinee in Court. Before Recorder Hackett.

The first case tried by the jury yeaterday morning was an indictment for robbery against Ley Hank, Sing Mong and John Onn, who were charged with taking \$150 from Charles Ahier at a boarding house in Pell street on the 20th of April. The prisoners and the complainant were Chinamen, and they were accompanied by a host of the natives of the Flowery Kingdom.

and the complaints we companied by a host of the natives of the glower, accompanied by a host of the natives of the glower, Kingdom.

Mr. Price defended the prisoners, and before the complainant was sworn through an interpreter informed the Recorder that when the preliminary examination was conducted before the magistrate the witnesses were sworn by the breaking of a plate. His Honor inquired, with the utmost apparate. His Honor inquired, with the utmost apparate. If he sent for a plate who would pay examination was conducted before the magnetate the witnesses were sworn by the breaking of a plate. His Honor inquired, with the utmost apparent gravity, if he sent for a plate who would pay for it? The counsel generously responded that he would defray the expense incurred in procuring that article. The plate was, however, dispensed with, and the witnesses were sworn upon the Bible. After the examination had progressed quite a while and the witnesses had exhausted the whole vocabulary of the Chinese gibberish, most of which was unintelligible to Court and jury, the Recorder suggested that a ples of assault and betters aboutd

be taken. The counsel adopted the suggestion, and judgment was supended. Larceny.

Joseph Pepper, charged with stealing \$70 worth of property on the 27th of April, owned by Butler & Sandberry, pleaded gailty to an attempt at gran-larceney. He was sent to the Penitentiary for tw years and six months.

A Felonious Assault. Roxanna Duse pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily harm to Fanny Palmer, on the 4th of April, by stabbing her in the side with a small pocket knife. The accused said she did it in self defence. She was sent to the penitentiary for one year.

one year.

Forgery.

Charles Mayers pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. On the 2d of April he brought an order to the store of William Wilson, 174 South street, for \$14 worth of cigars, purporting to be from Captain Freeman, which proved to be a forgery. He was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Extensive Larceny of Jewelry-A Technical Acquittal.

George Tiel was tried uponga charge of stealing \$925 worth of jewelry from Anna Boyer on the 25th of March. Some time after a detective, in "working up" the case, traced pawn tickets representing a portion of the stolen jewelry to the possession of Tiel. Mr. Kintzing claimed that the evidence was legally insufficient to warrant a conviction, and after the jury had rendered a verdict of not guity His Honor, in discharging Tiel, said that he believed him to be morally guilty. The Recorder and the City Judge, however, will not permit the most notorious thief in the city to be convicted contrary to law.

law.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows said that Mary Elkin, who was associated with Tiel in the theft, was indicted for receiving stolen goods, but he preferred to have ner reindicted for larceny. Henry Price, who, on the 22d of April, stole \$00 worth of clothing, the property of Lawrence Weber, pleaded guilty to the offence. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for one year and six months.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COUNT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.—Nos. 377, 378, 380, 381, 384, 385, 140, 388, 348, 363, 360, 123, 271, 274, 337.

SUPPRIME COURT—CHROUT—PART 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 3083, 3084, 3085, 1531, 1015, 225, 2707, 58345, 58545, 649, 1059, 1657, 1699, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1687, 1689, 1607, 1701. Part 2—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 502, 318, 586, 700, 708, 610, 720, 660, 748, 760, 764, 770, 712, 716, 724, 772, 774, 7744, 776, 76, 778, 70, 712, 716, 724, 772, 774, 7744, 776, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Ingraham.—Nos. 37, 52, 89, 101, 131, 130, 138, 153, 185. Call, 201.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART 1—Case on. Part 2—Nos. 1056, 856, 1086, 954, 1340, 1080, 886, 798, 724, 104, 1256, 1384, 1386, 1174, 964, 1780, 1266, 1278.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.—Nos. 932, 1409, 429, 2080.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 2, 13, 14, 15, 24, 25, 25%, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 18.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by John K. Hackett, Recorder.—The People vs. Patrick Maione.

Nos. 2, 13, 14, 15, 24, 25, 25½, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 95, 97, 18.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by John K. Hackett, Recorder.—The People vs. Patrick Malone, manislaughter; Same vs. Peter Woods, Patrick Culkin, William Wren and Patrick Carr, rape; Same vs. Michael Cunningham, Michael Dempsey and John Duffy, burgiary; Same vs. John Payne and James Rodger, burgiary; Same vs. Patrick Moran, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Patrick Moran, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Thomas Stack, grand larceny; Same vs. Frank L. Schryver, grand larceny; Same vs. Frank L. Schryver, grand larceny; Same vs. John Edwards, larceny from the person; Same vs. John Edwards, larceny from the person; Same vs. William Davis, petit larceny.

THE PARSEE MERCHANT LUNACY CASE,

The Ruling of the New York Courts Sustained in India-Condition of the Bombay Lunatic Asylums-Bomonjee's Wife Entitled to the Administration of the Lunatic's Estate-An Interesting Finale.

It will be remembered by the readers of the HERALD that some six or seven months ago a Parsee merchant, named Bomonjee Byramjee Colah, a Parsee merchant travelling in this country and having in his possession great wealth, and while stopping at the Hofman House was proceeded against as a lunatic. The case was brought into the Courts here, and there being sufficient evidences of lunacy, the friends of the Parsee in India were communicated with, which had the effect of bringing about a somewhat protracted litigation. Eventually, by order of Chief Justice Daly in Common Pleas, Bomonjee was sent, in proper custody, selected by the Court, back to India. There the case has been revived, with the result as seen in the subjoined report of the pro-ceedings connected therewith in the Court at

Bombay:—
The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley gave judgment yesterday in the matter of Bomanjee Byramjee Colah, a lunatic, on the application made Monday last for the appointment of a committee of his person.
Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs, Craige, Lynch & Owen, appeared for Heerabnee and Framjeeg Dosaphoy (hypothes Wedla the Wife and father-index

sainoy Curistics Wadia, the wife and father-in-lier of the lunatic. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messra. Rimington, Hore & Langiey, appeared for Pestonjoe Byramige and Cowagies Byramige Colah, the lunatic's brothers.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in delivering judgment, stated the nature of the application, and in order to enable the Court to state clearly the grounds on which it proposed to dispose of the application briefy recapitulated the facts connected with the arrival of the lunatic in Rombay. There could be no question, his Lordship said, as to the jurisdiction of the Court, which it derived from the amended Letters Patent, the Charter and Act 34 of 1858; and it had full power to make the order which it was asked to make in the present case. Having received and considered the evidence adduced before him, his lordship had reported that Bomonjee Byramjee is of unsound mind, and is incapable of managing himself and his ardirs. No motion had been made to set aside the finding, which therefore remained on record. On perusing the learned judgment

OF CHIEF JUSTICE DALY,
given in the Court of Common Pleas in New York, it appeared to his Lordship that the learned judge was under the erroneous impression that there was a good lunatic asylum at Bombay; and he provided by his order that, on being brought to Hombay by Major Constable, he (Bomonjee) was to be handed over to the superintendent of the asylum. Now, the evidence given on the subject of the asylum showed clearly that it would be highly unadvisable to consign this unfortunate man within the four walls of this asylum. From the present state of the Rombay asylum, it was guite evident this Court would not consign the lunatic within the four walls of the large that here are considerable assets belonging to the lunatic, over two LACS OF RUPERS, in the hands of an officer of the Court at New York. The question that remained for consideration was, who should be the committee or committees of the lunatic's person; only with the duple and the proper proper properson, jointl of Heerabase and her father had been most praiseworthy, and it was in consequence of the latter's
going to New York that the lunatic had been safely
restored to his native place. The courts, therefore, ordered that Heerabase and Dr. Dossahhoy
Belonies be appointed a committee of the lunatic's
person. The brothers should pay their own costs;
the costs of Heerabase and her father should be
paid out of the estate.

Mr. Latham said the lady would prefer Dr. Dossahhoy Benonjee to the other medical gentleman
named.

The Judge said he need scarcely add that Major
Constable would have every facility in obtaining the
documents necessary to show that he had faithfully
discharged his true.